IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

What Was Effected by the Amendment of the Rules of the House.

The Alarm of Those Interested in Special Legislation.

The Rescue of a Cargo of Jobs from Shipwreck.

The Business Before the House, and What Has Been Done.

THE ASSEMBLY A WORKING BODY.

Important Bill Relative to Tax Sales.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1863. The contest over the adoption of the rules of the House sterday was significant, and there is more behind it than most people imagine. In the first place the Comptroller's report of this year shows that there was over \$900,000 in claims, &c., ordered to be paid more than the Legislature appropriated funds for. This result was all accounted or from the fact that the Committee on Ways and Means and no knowledge of the amounts ordered to be paid on reports from other committees. To prevent this in the future an amendment to the rules of the House was sugested, providing that all bills which asked for an appre priation from the State should be referred to the Commit-tee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dean moved that amendent when the rules came up for adoption, and the it curing the day outsiders who are here in the mell a rat. They discovered that the ttee of Ways and Means had all at once absorbed nearly all the other committees by transferring nearly all the business of the House to that committee an other words, it took most of the business from the gramme of the nice monopoly in sait that now exists at Syracuse, by taking it from the hands of the Committee when those parties interested in the continuation revent a change in the programme. It also referred the albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill and two or three

se being opposed to all such projects, as a matter of ree it caused quite a commotion among the friends of ese projects. Besides all this, it settled the controversy in which the surplus revenues of the canals for hast year shall be expended. Also surpose
the past year of over \$600,000 the Comptroller desires
have used in the payment of the debts against the
also originating partly out of the claim for canal dages arising out of breakages, &c, and to the repayment
the general fund of that portion which had been used
the canals heretofore when they did not pay their ex-

for the canals heretofore when they did not pay their expenses.

This the canal men are anxious to defeat. They claim that this surplus of \$600.000 should be used in making another tier of locks on a portion of the middle section of the Eric canal, between Rochester and Anburn, where, it is claimed by them, that frequent detention takes place swing to the incapacity of the locks to admit the pussage of boats as fast as they arrive.

On this point the comptroller, and those who think with him, state that the active business on the canals is owing to the obstruction of the commerce of the Mississippi, and that no serious difficulty has been felt in accommodating the extra traffic. He therefore considers it the best course on the part of the Legislature to use the surplus of the canal revenues for the next two years to pay of the dobts against the canals, and by that time the traffic will settle down into its natural channels, and then it can be determised whether the necessities of commerce demand an additional outlay on the canal. Here then was a direct issue between the Comptroller on one side and the canal men on the other. The rule as amended would refer this matter fo the Ways and Means Committee, and thus secure a favorable report of the side of the Comptroller.

the second state of the control of t ment of the rule was voted down, leaving the whole question just where it has stood for several years past. The earnestness and the determination of these men to reconsider the vote amending the rule was significant. The sudden reacue from disaster of this great steamboat freighted with jobs carried great relief to those interested in the cargo of that vessel, which at one time appeared to be in a worse condition than some of the ill fated vessels of the Banks expedition. Had they not discovered the dilemma that they were placed in in time to move its reconsideration last hight, the ship, with its cargo, would have gone under. No power count have Swedit

Nearly one half of the time fixed by law for the period for which the members of the Legislature shall claim pay has now expired. Forty Nedaly's out of the one hundred expired last night. One half of the one hundred, or fitty days, will be up by the time that the Legislature convenes again. This, then, is an appropriate time to take a re-view of matters and see in what condition the legislation of the session is.

In the first piece, the assembly spent three weeks in electing a Speaker and effecting the organization of the House, and nearly another week in fillustering over the charges against the Speaker. The election of a United States Senator retarded business. No one felt like devoting his time to legislative business whist this contest was pending. This, as a matter of course, brough the time down to Sebruary, or, in other words, used up the month of January in the Assembly. The Senate, in the menatime, slowly dragged along, holding very short sessions, doing but little but talk and introduce bills and resolutions. They knew that it would be of but little avail for them to get much ahead of the House in the business of the session, and therefore took it easy. The first half of the nession is not, therefore, as fruitful of results as it might have been, and yet more business has been transacted the most people imagine. There have been two hundred and arty-two bills introduced in the Senate. Of this number forty-three have pear two hundred senate and been senate to the House into the senate and been senate to the House. first place, the Assembly spent three weeks in

sion, and therefore took it easy. The first half of the nession is not, therefore, as fraided of results as it might have been, and yet more business has been transanted the most people imagine. There have been two hundred and noty-two bills introduced in the Senate. Of this number forty-three have passed the Senate and been sen to the House. Out of this number the Assembly have concurred in seventeen, and they are now in the hands of the Governor. Two hundred and minety three bills have been introduced in the Assembly. Only review of that number have passed the Assembly only review of that number have passed the Assembly and been sent to the Senate. The Senate has concurred in the passage of only four of those bills making twenty-one bills in all that have passed finally and been sent to the Senate. In addition to this the Assembly have ordered fatteen more bills to a third reading, with axty-one more reported from the standing committees, which are now in Committee of the Whole The Senate have three more on their third reading list, and seventy-five in addition reported from the standing and select committees and now in the committee. Sullsty of the senate have three more on their third reading list, and seventy-five in addition reported from the senate in the latter bridy thus had less business before it at this stage of the enzion and the Assembly, since it has commenced work, his ternest of business faster than was contomary for torner Assemblies during the first hard of the session. That branch of the Leginature, except when it gets a stronk of tithustering into its least, turns of business require rapidity. The organization of the time, after the summary for torner Assemblies during the first hard of the session. That branch of the Leginature, except when it gets a stronk of tithustering into its least, turns of business against that its draw out its working qualities. Mr. Calingt, now that the has against the massed over the Speaker who despatches business a great deal passer than any translate of the l

Sills Passed and Signed by the Governor.

1.—An act to provide for the payment of certain persons for service performed white serving as officers of the Assembly. 2.—An set to authwize the trustees of the Orville Pres- Tract Society.

1829.

10.—An act to empower Firemen's Lodge No. 19, of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, in the city and county of Albany, to hold real and personal estate to a limited

of Albany, to hold real and personal estate to a limited amount.

11.—An act to authorize the Albany and Vermont Railroad Company to construct a branch road.

12.—An act to authorize the election of an additional assessor in the town of Wawarsing, Ulster county.

13.—An act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the county of Putnam to raise money by tax to pay volunteers in the United States service.

14.—An act to confirm the acts of the Governor of the State of New York, and to appropriate moneys for the repayment of money paid as bounties to volunteers, and for other purposes.

15.—An act to authorize the levying of a tax upon the taxable property of the different cuanties and towns in this State to repay moneys borrowed for or expended in the payment of bounties to volunteers, or for the expenses of their enlistment, or for aid to their families, or to pay any liability incurred therefor.

The Governor has two bills in his hands which he has not examined, owing to iil bealth—one is to legalize the acts of those supervisors who have placed in the tax levy for 1862 the amount necessary for the repayment of moneys raised for bounties; the other is to textent the time for the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Four more bills that have passed have not reached him

List of Bills in the Senate Awaiting
Third Reading.

1.—An act to close a highway in Westchester county.
2.—An act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the county of Westchester to levy, assess and direct to be collected money for repaying the bounties heretofore paid

conscious money.

3.—An act to facilitate the construction of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

4.—An act to amend an act entitled an act to enforce the responsibility of stockholders in certain banking associated with the constitution, and to provide

the responsibility of stockholders in certain banking asso-ciations as prescribed by the constitution, and to provide for the prompt payment of demands against such corpora-tion and association, passed April 5, 1849.

tion and association, passed April 8, 1849.

List of Bills Ready for Third and Last
Reading in the Associably.

1.—An act to legalize certain ordinances of the Corporation of the city of New York.

2.—An act in relation to sale of lands by commissioners for loaning certain moneys for the United States.

3.—An act to amend an act requiring the justices of the peace in the several towns of Monroe and Niagara counties, and the police justices of the city of Rechester, to pay over to the county treasurer all fines received by them, and to report annually to the Board of Supervisors.

4.—An act releasing the interests of the State in certain lands and premises lately owned by Edward Louis Frederick Steinbale, and authorizing his wiflow to take, hold and convey the same. (Already passed the Senate.)

hold and convey the same. (Already passes the location)

5.—An act releasing the interests of this State in certain lands and premises owned by James Peter Henry Vivien, and authorizing his whow to hold and convey the same. (Already passed the Senate.)

6.—An act to incorporate the German American School Society of the Nineteenth ward, of the city of New York.

7.—An act in relation to the Kingaboro Academy and School district No. 22 in the town, of Jehnstown, in the county of Fulton.

county of Fulton.

8.—An act to authorize the making of sidewalks and planting anade trees along highways of this State, other than in circs and incorporated villages.

9.—An act to amend an act to incorporate the Chemung

10.—An act to incorporate the Whitney additions to the Merico Cemetery.

11.—An act to incorporate the Female Academy of the Visitation in the city of Brooklyn.

12.—An act to amend an act authorizing the business of banking, passed April 18, 1838. (Authorizes bank directors to fix the number of directors necessary for a quorum. It has passed the Senate).

13.—An act authorizing the village of West Troy to pave the streets, procuré a steam fire engine; to borrow money for such purpose: to light streets, and that the police and constables of said village shall be uniformed.

14.—An act in relation to the Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glenn Fails Railroad Company. (Already passed the Senate).

Assembly Bills that Have Passed the Assembly and Been Reported by the Senate Committees.

1.—An act to legalize the official acts and proceedings of Peter Tiernan as a justice of peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond county.

2.—An act to legalize the official acts and proceedings of Michael Langton as a justice of peace of the town of Castleton, Richmond county.

Bills that Have Passed the Assembly and Are Now in the Hands of the Senate Committees.

1.—An act to amend an act relative to the support and austody of indigent and insame persons of the county of tenesse.

2.—An act to exempt the town of Brookhaven from the operation of the law passed April 7. 1849, entitled an act to protect the woodlands in Suffok county against destruction by fire.

3.—An act to authorize the commissioners for loaning certain moneys of the United States of the county of Allegany to release certain lands in the county of Allegany from the lieu of mortgage.

4.—An act to increase the number of trustees for the First Wesleyan Methodist church of the village of Rechester.

5.—An act for the relief of the trustees of the Gloversville Union Semmary.

5.—An act for the incorporation of the trustees of the parochial (and of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Western New York.

diocese of Western New York.

List of Senate Bills that Have Passed the Senate and Been Reported by the Committees of the Assembly.

1—an act to confirm the acts of Stephen B. Told, justice of the peace.

List of Senate Bills Passed the Senate and in the Hands of the Assembly Committees.

1.—an act regulating the sale of hay and straw in the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

2.—ah act to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes, so as to confer additional power upon notaries public and to confirm their acts.

3.—An act of amend an act to incorporate the President, Managers and Company of the Detware and Hudson Canal Company, passed April 23, 1823.

5.—An act to amend an act to authorize the Watervilet Turnpike and Railroad Company to Sustruct and maintain a railroad on their present road. Passed April 15, 1862.

6.—An act for the relief of C. W. Flist and others, and to authorize and empower the trustees of the village of Skapesteles to raise sive hundred deliate by tax.

6—An act for the rener of C. W. Phile and contents and contribe and empower the trustees of the village of Skaneateles to raise five hundred de like by tax.

7.—An act to amend an act relative to longing moneys belonging to the United States.

8.—An act to amend an act to incorporate a fire company in the town of Fishkit, Dittchess county.

9.—An act to amend the charter of the Republic Fire Ingrance Company.

Insurance Company. Binis Introduced in the Assemby Re-lative to New York City Matters.

1.—An act to incorporate the Commonwealth Savings

Bank.

2.—An act to amend an act in relation to the Marine Court of the city of New York.

3.—An act to provide for the continuation of proceedings was ended by death of sheriff.

4.—An act to punish frauds upon laborers and others.

An act to position trades upon laborers and others seeking employment.
 An act in relation to the trial of criminal cases.
 An act to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Rivers

6—An act to incorporate
Canal Company.
7.—An act relative to notarics public in the counties of
New York and Kings.
8.—An act to amend the Metropolitan Police act.
9.—An act to incorporate the spring Street Railroad.
10.—An act to relation to the Supreme Court of the

10 —An act to relation to the September Court of the First Jointcail district.

11. —An act to insulty the law relative to commissioners of deeds of the city and county of New York.

12. —An act to reference to the Croton Water Works in the city of New York.

13. —An act to secure the payment of laborers in the

13.—An act to secure the payment of laborers in the city of New York.

14.—An act to regulate the business of private loan offices in New York.

15.—An act to provide for the election of the City Inspector of New York by the people.

16.—An act to publicate the assessment cars on the street raths add to certain postor regulations relative to the number of passengers carried.

17.—An act to give effect to a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New York.

18.—An act to provide compensation to the mombers of the Common council of the city of New York.

19.—An act in relation to the courts of the city of New York.

20.—As act to incorporate the German Saenger Bund Association in the city of New York (reported lavorably by the committee).

by the committee).

21.—An act to amend an act relative to the courts of the city of New York.

22.—An act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the courts of the First Judicial district.

23.—An act to legalize the action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Common to unclud of the city of New York.

24.—An act for the relief of James Savage and Thomas Name.

24.—An act for the center of James Savage and Thomas Kane.

25.—An act for the construction of a horse railroad in the city of New York.

26.—An act providing for the laying of railroad tracks in the city of New York.

27.—An act to incorporate the Society for the Protection of Destitute Chitdren in the city of New York (reported by the standing committee favorably).

28.—An act legalizing ordinance of the Common Council of the city of New York.

29.—An act to authorize the Second Avenue Railroad Company to alter route.

Company to alter route.

30.—An act relative to the Orphan Asylum Society in the city of New York.

31.—An act to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal

ship Company

24.—An act to amend an act respecting the collection of lastes in the only of New York.

35.—An act relative to the fraudulent sale of butts, begaheads, barrels, &c.

36.—An act to amend an act in relation to inspectors of buttengs in the city of New York.

Bills Relative to New York City Matters Introduced in the Semate.

1.—An act to incorporate Roman Catholic churches.

Reported favorably by the committee.

2.—An act to incorporate banks of savings and endowments in New York city. Reported adversely to.

3.—An act relative to the commissioners to open streets north of 15th street, New York city.

4.—An act in relation to map of the city of New York.

5.—An act in relation to frauds in collecting taxes. Reported favorably by the Committee on Judiciary.

6.—An act to incorporate flarlem Savings Bank. Reported favorably by the Committee on Banks.

7.—An act to create office of Associate Surrogate in the city of New York.

8.—An act to amend Revised Statutes relative to hawkers and pediars.

9.—An act to amend the acts relative to savings banks.

10.—An act to amend charter of the Greenwich insurance Company. Reported favorably by the Insurance Committee.

11.—An act to incorporate the Hudson and Harley.

Rivers Canal Company.

12—An act authorizing the Cross Town Railroad Company to convey passengers and freight in the city of New York.

13.—An act to amend charter of the Washington Life

Insurance Company.

14.—An act to incorporate the Mutual Benefit Savings
Bank.

15.—An act to amend the charter of the South and
West Streets Railroad in the city of New York.

16.—An act to incorporate the Mechanics and Traders'
Company.

Who Are Entitled to Pensions.

The question is often asked, "Who are entitled to draw pensions?" The act of Congress, passed July, 1862 made liberal provisions for granting pensions to disabled or invalid soldiers who have served in the army of the Union since the 4th of March, 1861, and also be all widows and children (under sixteen years of age), as well as mothers and dependent sisters of soldiers killed in battle, or who shall die by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service and in the line of duty. The provisions, as a whoic, are much more liberal than the old pension laws for the Revolution or the war of 1812. The amount of pensions for total disability are fixed as follows:—

Majors. 22
All officers of higher rank 30
But a large majority of those accepted as pensioners are only partially disabled, and the amount of pension is rated according to their disability, which may be one fourth, one-third, one-half, two thirds, three fourths, &c. The disability is based on the proportion which the effects of a wound received or disease contracted in public service actually disables one from obtaining a livelihood.

A Sedition Law.

The following bill is before the Legislature of Michi

gan:— The people of the State of Michigan enact that if any The people of the State of Michigan enact that if any person, while any war, rebellion or insurrection exists against the United States, or against this State, shall publish, or cause to be published, any seditions address, pamphiet, paper, notice, letter, advertisement, picture, design, or any ether printed, engraved or lithograpic matter, tending to bring into hatred and contempt the constitution and government of the United States, as lawfully established, or to existe unlawful opposition to the government of the United States, or of this State, he shall, on conviction thereof, be panished by imprisonment in the State prison for a term of not more than seven years, or by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 1863. The declared value of imported merchandise at this port, exclusive of dry goods, during the week ending yesterday, was \$2,505,559, to which add the value of dry goods imported, say \$1,613,018, and the aggregate imports for the week will foot up \$4,118,577. Against this we exported \$4,986,632 worth of produce and merchandise, and \$520,047 in specie, in all \$4,638,624, which shows an apparent balance of \$520,047 in favor of the port. As, however, the imports are entered at their specie valuation, while the exports are returned at their valuation in currency, it is doubtful whether the trade of the week leaves any real balance in our favor. The general prosperity of the country, and the wealth that is being accumulated in the ma-nufacturing and rural districts, have led to so large a consumption of foreign goods, especially luxuries, that our exports of produce, large as they are, fail to suffice to pay our debt to the foreign world without exports of specie. For this evil there can be no remedy, except a policy which involves still greater inconveniences.

The money market was easy throughout last week. Leading commission houses are supplied with all the money they want at six per cent, and the street operators borrow without much difficulty at seven. Large margins are still exacted by the regular lenders, which has a tendency to keep weak operators out of the stock and gold markets, and to give stability to the movement of prices. Of the future of the money market for the present there can be very little question. Money will naturally continue to be abundant so long as the war lasts. Mr. Chase cannot afford to create a stringency in the market, and such a policy would be fatal to his own purposes. He must keep money cheap, and whenever we win a victory and green backs begin to accumulate at the financial centres he can make the experiment of a loan. By a judicious alternation of loans and paper issues, he can manage to dispose of a good many bomis without convulsing the market, and at the same time keep a check upon the speculations in gold and stocks.

Gold fluctuated widely last week. It opened at about 156, rose as high as 164, and closed yester-day at about 1621/4 a 3/6. Exchange closed at 179 a 180. It was reported last evening that Congress was about to report a measure taxing transactions in gold. We have had occasion heretofore to express the views of the mercantile community on the subject of legislative interference with the trade in bullion. It is universally conceded that any attempt to prevent by law dealings in gold would aggravate the evil which it is sought to cure. It would increase distrust, give an impetus to hoarding, and would not prevent illicit operations in bullion. But there is no good reason why the trade in gold. like all other trades, should not bear its share of the common burthens which are imposed on the country by the war. A tax of 1/4 a 34 per cent on all contracts for the sale or delivery of gold would yield a band. gold would yield a handsome revenue, an would not alarm people. It would operate to check the wild speculations of the bullion dealers of Exchange place and William street, and yet would not interpose an insuperable obstacle to legitimate purchases of bullion by parties whose business rendered such purchases expedient. The tax should be uniform—the same on cash transactions in gold as on contracts for its delivery on buyers' or sellers' options.

The financial measures progress steadily through Congress. That body will adjourn on Wednesday week, and the more important measures of legislation will probably be put through during the present week. The Bank bill has now passed both uses, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It authorizes the establishment of banks by individuals or corporations, with a capital of \$100,000 or over, with power to issue circulating bills of not less than \$5, such bills to be secured by the deposit in the Treasury Department at Washington of United States bonds at ninety per cent of their market value, and to be a legal tender, not between individuals, but between government and its debtors and its creditors. The bill was forced through the House of Representatives by the party spur, and against the convic tion of a majority of members. Mr. Spaulding, whose speech secured its success, expressed his belief that the government would derive no financial aid from it for two or three years to come, and that it would not relieve Mr. Chase from the necessity of paying his way with legal tender money. It has been commonly supposed that it would not go into practical effect until after the war. Now that it has passed, however, it is whispered in financial circles that it is going to be turned to account sooner than was expected. A leading bank in this city, and an enterprising banking firm in Philadelphia, are said to be prepared to organize under

city, though the first in the country in point of capital, has never issued any circulation, and is now somewhat overloaded with govern ment securities. These securities, it is said, will now be forwarded to Mr. Chase, and the department will be requested to return ninety per cent of their value in circulating notes. parting with its governments, he supplied with se-veral millions of money to be lent to merchants or speculators, and will be placed in a buoyant and most prosperous pesition. Under the provisions of the act the Secretary will be at liberty to keep his account with this bank, and it will doubtless supersede the Sub-Treasury as the chief custodian of public moneys in New York. Similar arrange-ments will probably be effected at Boston'and Philadelphia. There are affoat in the North not less than \$200,000,000 of United States 6 per cent bonds and 7.30 Treasury notes, which at present are mere ab-These will now be turned to account as the basis of new bank issues. By transmitting them'to the Treasury Department the owners can obtain, in return, ciculating notes, money, in fact, to within ten per cent of their market value, without parting with the securities or the semi-annual interest thereon. The great banking institutions at New York, Philadelphia and Boston will soon discover the advantage to be derived from the establishment of branches operating under the general law. There is probably no town in the North in which \$100,000 of government securities could not be gathered together for the purpose of stablishing a bank of issue and making money easy. Our more conservative financiers are some what alarmed at this prospect, and do not conceal their opinion that the new Bank law is likely to produce an inflation more general, more dangerous and more certain to generate wild speculation than direct issues of legal tender money by government. It is clear that the bill, as passed, imparts to the bonded debt of the United States the same inflating capacity as is possessed by the legal tender notes; in other vords, it "mobilizes" the whole government debt, bonded and floating, and places it in the light of an irredeemable currency, which is certain to enhance values of all kinds. Meanwhile it provides the government with no money. After the \$200,000,000 of United States bonds now affeat are absorbed by banks as the basis of new issues. the law may lead to purchases of new bonds, and thus the Treasury may derive some benefit from the measure. But it will take some time to absorb all these securities, and in the meantime the war must be carried on and the soldiers and the contractors be paid. A conference committee, consisting of Senators

Fessenden, Sherman and Hicks, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Morrill, Fenton and Vallandigham, on the part of the House, is now adjusting the points of difference between the two Pinancial bills. These points are few in number and are susceptible of easy adjustment. It is understood that the Senate will yield to the House in regard to the authority to issue ordinary legal tender notes, and that the issue authorized will be \$300,000,000. Some of the correspondents do the Secretary of the Treasury the injustice to represent him as opposing this authority—thus implying that the Secretary has no confidence in himself, and solicits Congress to tie him hand and foot lest he should commit follies. There is no reason to believe that Mr. Chase is fairly represented by these writers. A concession of the authority to issue legal tenders leaves the Secretary free to issue or withhold them as he sees fit; and if we should take Vicksburg, Charleston and Richmond, he would naturally resort to loans in preference to further dilutions of the currency. At the same time, the first duty of the Treasury Department is to pay the soldiers and the other creditors of government; and it would be mere childishness to make such financial arrange ments as would render their payment contingent upon our military success. If Congress and the Sec retary are wise, the adjournment will not take place until the most ample powers have been placed at the service of the administration—powers which will enable the Treasury to pay every claim, though disaster continuously befall us throughout the year If this is done-if, in a word, our financial policy be framed with a view of surmounting the worst disasters that can possibly occur—the Treasury Department will be in a safe position. Then, if we are successful in our military enterprises, and sort can be had to conservative methods, and loans can be negotiated. If misfortune befalls us, the Secretary will still have funds at his command, and the troops need not go unpaid. In the present condition of the currency more legal tender issues must in any event precede an attempt to negotiate loans. In the course of the summer, if we win a victory or two, loans will be quite feasible, not only at home, but abroad. But the Secretary should be left free to take advantage of events, and his solvency should not be left dependent upon the fortunes of war.

The following table shows the course of the

stock market for the past week and month:-97.55 73.76 64.74 118.74 91.76 92.76 90.76 90.76 90.76 90.76 90.76 90.76 90.76 10

The course of the stock and gold markets was upward during the past week. Considerable efforts have been made by bear operators to depress prices, and a good deal of skill of various kinds has been called into play. But the general belief that further large issues of paper money are inevitable, and the enormous earnings of the railways, seem to present an insuperable obstacle to the success of the operators for a decline. Many of the railway stocks would probably, in virtue of their large earnings, be selling at their present prices if were on a specie basis. Erie, with a traffic quite unprecedented, is now selling at very much lower prices than it commanded in 1853-4. Galena sold thirty per cent higher—on a gold basis—in 1855, with earnings less than those of the present day. Rock Island, at the same period, with a business less than it now enjoys, sold at a premium. The great development of enterprise and commerce in the interior, consequent upon the paper money system, is producing its effect upon railway traffic, and hence the unwillingness of holders to sell at present prices. Shareholders seem generally convinced that not only gold, but all values, must appreciate with the depreciation of the currency, and that the stock of a dividend paying railway-which stands in the light of an investment in real estate-must sooner or later hear the same relation to the currency as real estate itself. A vigorous attempt was made last week to depress Pacific Mail, on rumors of foreign wars and British competition. But it proved a losing business. True, the stock sold at 153%, against 178 a fortnight since. But it rallied in a day to 162, and there is reason to believe that a large number of short contracts still remain uncovered. There has been an active traffic in Cleveland and Pittsburg. A vote will be taken within a week, in the direction of the Fort Wayne Company, on the proposed consolidation of this company with the Fort Wayne. If the consolidation is ratified, the united

oncern will be the most powerful corporation of West. With ordinary good management, the Pittaburg company is now in a position to earn regular dividends.

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. Sarvapay, Feb. 21-6 P. M.

128.—There were 50 bbls. sold at 8 ½c. for pots and

heavily for four to-day. The sales comprised 14,500 bbis. State and Western, 1,350 bbis. Southern and 700 bbis. Canadian, within our revised range:—

d to choice family do.....

for Western yellow. Sales were also made of 2 000 bushcle rye at \$1 05 a \$1 12, and 3.600 bush-els barier at \$1 45
a \$1 60. Oats were in fair demand at 70c. a 77c., according to quality.

Corpte was steady, with sales of 400 bags Rio on p. t.,
and 150 bags Maracaibo at 34c.

Corron was parinely purchased, though quoted down
to 88c. a 89c. for middlings.

Fingeness were less active at former quotations. To
Liverpool there were shipped 500 bbis. flour at 2s.; 14,000
bushels wheat, in bulk and bugs, at 7d.: 1 300 packages
lard and bacon, 100 tons logwood and 20 blads tallow at
20s. a 32s. 6d. To London there were taken 2,500 bbis.
flour at 2s. a 2s. 3d., and 500 packages provisions at 38s.
flour at 2s. a 2s. 3d., and 500 packages provisions at 38s.
To Glossow 250 bags clover seed at 32c. 6d. To bromen
200 tierces lard at 35s. To Bristol 30 tons logwood at
27s. 2d. An Austrian bark, hence to Antwerp, with 26,000
bushels wheat at 11d. it bulk.

Hay was saleable and steady at 85c. a \$1 per 100 lbs.

House were more active and firmer during the week,
with receipts of 26,045 indea, and sales of 70,000 hides—
the latter including 17,100 Ruenos Ayres at 30½c. a 31c.,
10,300 Rio Grando, part to arrive, at 23c. a 29½c., a cash;
20,000 orinoco at 29c. a 29½c., 8 months: 4,000 Lagunyra,
1,000 Aspinwali, on n. t. 5,000 Pernambuco, dry salled,
at 20½c. a 21c., aush; 700 Gambia and Bissau, on p. t.;
1,300 W. S. New Orleans at 11c., 1,600 Washington slaughter at 11c., 44,00 City do. at 10½c. a 11c., cash, rejected
bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands,
257,300 dry bides, 1,000 wet salted hides.

JEATHER.—The business of the week has been noticed
by Messars. H. D. Hull & Co. as follows:—Throughout the
week there has continued a fair moderate domand for
hemiock sole, principally from Eastern menufacturers
and dealers; but the aggregate business done has been
somewhat less than dering the past few weeks. In prices
we have no change to note in the market, there continuing a
fair demand at quoted rates. Upper in

quoted as high as \$1 63 a \$1 65.

Provisions.—A moderate inquiry prevailed for pork, and sales of 1,500 bbls, were effected at \$14 95 a \$15 12 for old mess, \$16 75 a \$17 for new mess, and \$11 50 a \$13 75 for prime. Beef wa in fair demand, with sales of 400 bbls, at \$11 50 a \$12 75 for plain, and \$12 75 a \$13 55 for extra mess. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls, and tierces of lard, within the range of 10%c. a \$13 50 for extra mess. Sales were also made of 2,000 bbls, and tierces of lard, within the range of 10%c. a \$11 \%c.; 2.150 boxes of bacon at 7\%c. a 10c. 250 packages of hams and shoulders at 7\%c a 8c. and 5\%c.; 2.50 packages of hams and shoulders at \$15 50 a \$17. Butter continued in good demand at 23c. a 28c. for State, and 17c. a 25c. for Western. Cheese was in more demand at 10c. a 15c.

22c. for Western. Cheese was in more demand at 10c. a 15c.

Skins.—Deer and goat have been actively sought after at our quotations:—Deer—Hooduras, 75c. a 80c. per lb.; San Juan, 72½c. a 71½c.; Bulivar, 90c. a 85c.; San, 67½c. a 76c.; Vers Cruz, 70c. a 75c.; Chagres, 72½c. a 77½c.; Porto Cabello and Barcalma; 90c. a 85c.; Para, 55c. a 67½c., cash. Goat—Tampico, 67½c. a 70c. per lb.; Vera Cruz, 2½c. a 65c; Buenos Ayres, 62½c. a 55c.; Payta, 50c. a 52½c.; Caracon, 48c. a 50c.; Maracaibo, 40c. a 50c.; Madras, 55c. a 70c. cash. Sucans.—The sales were fair to-day, comprising 1,250 hhds., at 10½c. a 12½c. for New Orleans, and 10½c. a 10½c. for Cuba, with 170 boxes Havana at 11½c. a 11½c. a 12½c. 103c. for Cuba, with 170 boxes Havana at 113c. a 1 Tallow.—Sales of 130,000 lbs. were made at 12; 123c. Willsway.—There were 800 bbis. sold at 54c. a 55c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

	PROM EUROPE.	Canada Maria
Names.	Leures. Date	. Tor.
Mana Canting to	LiverpoolFeb	4 New York
Canada	. Liverpool Feb	7Bostor
Ravaria	.SouthamptonFeb	II. New York
City of Baltimore	. LiverpoolFeb	11. New York
China	.Liverpool Feb	14. New York
	. Laverpool Feb	
Bremen	Southampton Feb	18. New York
	Livernool Feb	21 Beston
Hammenia	. , Southampton Peb	25 New York
Australasian	Liverpool Feb	28 New York
	POR AUROPE.	
Asia	New York Feb	25. Liverpoo
City of Washingto	n New York Feb	28 Liverpoo
Nova Scotlan	Portland Feb	28. Liverpool
Canada	Boston Mch	4. Livernool
City of Baltimore.	New York Mar	7. Liverpoo
Borussia	New York Mar	7 Hambury
hina	New York Mar	11Liverpeo
	FOR CALIFORNIA.	
Ariel	New York Men	2. Asninwal
Deen Queen	New York Meh	II. Asuinwal
	New YorkMeh	II Aspinwal

Port of New York, February 22, 1863.

ARRIVED

Steamship Thomas Swann (U Stransport), Nichols, Washington, to U S Quarter masser.

Steamship Patapase (U S transport), Bearse, Washington 59 hours, to U S Quartermaster.

Slip New Orleans, Russell, Milfordhaven, 42 dava, with mass, to W T Frost. Had strong W gales the entire pussage, Jan 15, W E Webster, of New Salem, Nit, fell overboard and was drowned—lowered a beat, but could not save blan; Sith, had a heavy SW to NW sace, with a very hish sea running, and lay to under bare poles for 11 bours; 17th inst, lat 39 do, 66 dd, saw an Am silp; steering E, justined black, showing a white burgee with blue border and three red balls in the centre.

centre.

Ship Humi-oldt (Ham), Boyen, Hamburg, Jan 8, with moles, to R M Sioman & Edge. Passed the Lizard Jan 16, Madeura 24, and anchored at Sande Hook 20th, 6 PM.

Ship Pepperell: of Saco), Bill, Marsenles, Dec 20, Gibraitar Jan I, with moles to Breithaupt & Wilson.

Ship Catharine, Wilson, New Orleans, 18 days, with sugar & to Springer Light Strong, British and Sacon Ac, to Specifical, Tileston & Co. Shi inst, of Carystor Rect, saw a large black ship, with double topsais, steering S, with troops.

Hank Sarah, Hallett, Carthagena, Jan 29, with coffee &c, to Ribon & Murray. She hast off Cape St Anneabo, was boarded previous—would proceed circet to Kingston, Ja, and lay off to await the Al-bama coming out.

Bark R G W Dodge to Huchill), Jarvis, Trindiad, 17 days, with molasses, to C & E J Peters.

Bark Wm E A derson (of Bucksport), Reed, Cardenas, 12 days, with sucas, to T E Ward. 12th inst, lat 39 40, ion 79 to, saw brig G H Dillinshum, bound S.

Bark Grand Turk, Bolirver, Mahanzas, 11 days, with sugar, to T Mathem Era (of Rockhapd), Snow, Bermuda, 9 days, in ballact, to Snow & Burgess.

Brig West, Gullerinshem, Berdeson, Jan 3, and Verdoux 12th, in ballast to J C Connor.

Bric Robert Mowe Cof. New Haven), Hotchkiss, Barbados, Peb 10, in ballast, to H Trawbridge & Sons.

Brig West, Gullerinshem, Berdeson, Jan 3, and Verdoux 12th, in ballast, to H Trawbridge & Sons.

Brig Breas (Er. of Hailtan), Croman, St Marc. Feb 2, with logswood, tr B F Small.

Brig A Good and Br. of Yarmouth, NS), Williams, Cientucks, Sept 1, with sugar, to Tawbew.

Brig Work, Williams, Colonia, St Marc. Feb 2, with logswood, the Williams (E. Varnouth, NS), Williams, Cientucks, Sept 1, with sugar, to Tawbew.

Brig Work R Kinky (Br. of Nassan), Murray, Saranilla, Feb lon 74 35, any bein Free Vallace, Neuvitas, 9 days, with sugar, to Bric Annia Owen, Wallace, Neuvitas, 9 days, with sugar, 17 Mawhew.

Brig Wan R Kirby (Br. of Nassan), Murray, Savanilla, Feb d., with cotten &c., to J. & N. Smith A. Co., left inst. lat 33 40, lon 75 49, was boarded from US, ship Omwari, crussing.

Schr GS A tuny (of Dennis), Chase, San Juan, CA, 21 days, with holes Ac, to J. Bradie.

Schr GS A tuny (of Dennis), Chase, San Juan, CA, 21 days, with holes Ac, to J. Bradie.

Schr Esyptemis, Lee, Miragoano, 13 days, with coffee &c. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr Hey (of Philadelphia), Henderson, Sagus, Feb 10, with sugar, to Baker & Dayton. Saled in company with brig W. H. Parks, for Philadelphia, Schr Ben, Fullord, New Orleans, 16 days, with sugar &c., to master.

engar, to Baker a Dayton. Sained in company with orr
Parks, tor Philacelphia.
Sent Ben, Fultord, New Orieans, 16 days, with sugar
to master.
Schr Ben, Fultord, New Orieans, 16 days, with sugar
to master.
Schr Ju Tull, Cooper, Washington, 3 days.
Schr Ju Smith, Boyd, A exandry, 6 days.
Schr Ju Tull, Cooper, Washington, 5 days.
Schr Ju Smith, Boyd, A exandry, 6 days.
Schr Ju Townsend, Townsend, Baltimore, 2 days.
Schr Barnon N Smith So. co. Baltimore
Schr do Jones, Strout, Oria sare City.
Schr Schriste, Athens Millon, Del.
Schr Willen, Athens Millon, Del.
Schr Willen, Athens Millon, Del.
Schr Willen, Rodinson, July, Schr A Trien, Haaren, Philacelphia, 2 days.
Schr B Il Baston, Williams, Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr R Schristen, Camp, Palaselphia, 2 days.
Schr Schristen, Camp, Palaselphia, 2 days.
Schr Schristen, Camp, Palaselphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, Schristen, Camp, Palaselphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, John Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, American Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, Millon, Millon, Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, Millon, Millon, Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr Millon, Millon, Millon, Philadelphia, 2 days.
Schr Mill

Bano E Ballowin, Keen, hence for Philadelphia headed with logwood and cement. Part of the cre-riod at Lewes, Bel, on the 19th. The E B was to at Boothbay, Me 176 tons, and halled from Boston. A Boothay, Me. 176 tons, and hailed from Boston.)

COMMERGE OF NEW YORK—TONNACE FOR 1862—Ther of the port of New YORK—TONNACE FOR 1862—Ther of the port of New York for 1862, as made up from schal records at the Cusion House, shows an increasing the number of arrivals and clearances, over every interpretable decrease, owing to the fact that a large num vessels have changed their nationalities, while American tomage there is of course to the fact that the large num vessels have changed their nationalities, while American toning he had been appeared by rebet privateers; in addition a large support of the fact that the course of the privateers in addition of the property of the course of the privateers in addition of the property of the property of the privateers in addition of the

Steamships ..

TREASURY DEPARLMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE, BALLEY TREASURY DEPARLMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, I Official information has WASHINGTON, Jan 12, 1863.

Official information has been department of State, that to river at this onice, making tion of 1862, a hand with five feet on it, a d which has been "Locality," has been discovered by the gunbost Locality This bank is composed of three detached stones, from its to seven feet below the surface of the water. Its least dept is in latitude 59 44 83, and longitude 22 46 32 8 of Green witch, and 64 15 SE of the Oute Lighthouse, distant therefrom 13.5 I railant miles. From this point of least, depth in

Foreign Ports.

Barrados, Feb 10-In port schr Mary Alice, for Arroyo Carriac Exa. Jan 29—No Am vessel in port. Harrax, Feb 21, 2-3) PM—Sid (by tel) atsumship Canada from Liverpool, Boston.

(from Liverpool), Boston.

Savannika, Feb 4—In port Br brigs Catharine, Pitman, for
NYorg 5th: Prince of Wales, Partridge, for do about 7th. N'Ora Sth: Prince of Wales, Partridge, for do about th.

[Pan Stransmir Canaba, Ar Halfraz — Elemantarine].

Art from N'Ora 2d, Com Seilling, at Genea; E C Scranton,

and Empire, at Liverpool.

Art from Calcutta 6th, Undaunted, at Deal,

Art from Poochow 6th, Lammergier at Deal,

Sid for Nyork 6th, Sir Robt Feel, Columbia, Europa, and

Athena, from Liverpool.

Sid for Boston 6th, Ocean Pearl, from Liverpool.

Sid for Boston 6th, Ocean Pearl, from Liverpool.

Sid for Boston 6th, Ocean Fearl, from Liverpool.

Ship London, from Deal for NYork, put into Falmouth on the 6th, with master sick the 6th, with master sace,

American Ports.

BOSTON, Feb 21, AM—thi stramship Norman, Baker, Phi ladelpinia ship Stephen Glo er, Remmenda, Calcutta: brig Leine, Cook, Portan Prince; schra Wenonah, Wieg, Fortress Monroe; E Nickerson, Batter, Baltimore, Ella, Pack, and, and Sarah A Hammond, Paine, Philadelphia; Eugene, Parter, Nyork.

ii, and Sarah A Hammond, Famer and Marker NYOK.

RALTIMORE, Feb 20—Arr steamship Potomec, Fletcher's York, selve R A Perry, Stoble, do. Below of So an Point, up Casilda: off North Point, back Washington, from New Jork, buth at anchor. Cité cerre G Button, Williams, Portandi Village Gein, Atlans, Reston, A Townsend, Fowmend; wan, Tooker, and Mary Helen, Hutchinson, NYOK. Sid Br Swan, Tooker, and Mary Helen, Hutchinson, NYork Sld Bebark Elton.
FALL RIVER, Feb 19-Sid schr Mary Mershon. Brightmon. Minasethport.

Billi, Vella J. H. Feb 21, AM—Cld steamship Savon, Mathews, Boston; schrs I sabella Maria (Br), Pelkey, Bayrados, schrs Graisege, White, New Bedford, Washington, Steep pan, H P Simmons, Scaman, and Tennessoe, Wooster, New York. man: If P Simmous, Scaman, and Tennessee, Wooster, New Yorksee, S. Dol. Feb 19—There are fire brigs and about 40 soles at the Breakwater to day, detained by a RE wind and loggy weather, which has prevailed for several days.

FORFIAND, Feb 20—Arr Br brig Goo Laidaw, Tommes, Liverpool via Cork. Cld Br ship Anglesca, Bruce, Liverpool, burk Arbier, Lewis, Montevideo for orders; brigs Demarata, Thumpson, Cardenas; J Bickmore, Tracey, Fortress Montous, Vincennes, Holgdon, Greenpoint, NY; sehr S A Appletto, Sautsoury, NYork.

FORTSMOUTH, Feb 19—Arr sehr Dashing Wave, Freeman, Tangler.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT SHERIFFS and sie, by JAMES M. MILLER, at the Merchants Tr. change, on Wednesday next, the 22th the very supersormer stone front four sec, with relieful No. 197 Masteon secured claborator with the second walls and every most desirable residence, formerly of the Hon. A. Oaky Hall, streaded in the fashionable quarter of the city, will be imposed of preemptorily, and its purchase will almost a new opportunity to secure a profitable investment of capitol.

DR. F. A. CADWELL, OCULIST (LATE OF CANADA), Fork and resonant last processings that E of CANADA), York and resonant his processings husbest at 28 times place, Eighth street. Dr. Cadwell has for ownly long-owned his attention exclusively to operation on the place of the control of the place of the

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRIMAN OPERA.

Encouraged by the critians accepts that has at end
four performances in Brooklyn, and as the general rethe sales ribers. Mr CARL ANSCHITZ begs to sale. Encourage of the sales of the s

Prior to his departure for Philadelphia.
The first, being the mucety much open a right, wit take sinon, on TUESDAY, February 21, when Lorating a highly successful and eminently homerous opens of the Philadelphia Company of the Philadelphia.

opera of DER WH,DSCHUTZ,

Will be given, with the full scength of the company, and a large juvenile increase of the chorus. The numerous spentions of this work in New York have been received with allours of mercinent and applicates, and its production in Brookin will, it is hoped, be accordable to those estimate of the German Opera who enjoy a humorous story ide ta music, that is simulately say, viventous and melodicus.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ will bring his performances to mend with

with A GRAND MATINEE, the first ever given in Brooklyn, when Flutow's own of MARTHA, as successfully produced on Tuesday iss, will se repeated. Seats may now be secured for Tuesday's performance.

Steamer Ospray. Aldrich. Providence.

BKLOW.

Ship Ernestine, from Bremen.

Bark Golden Age.

Steamelip Menseippi, with horses and troops, anchored in the Lower flay.—All by pilot boat No 13.

Ship Georgiana, Nabmau, from Liverpool, Dec 23, at an cloy on the boar.